

VISIT...

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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • U-2

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *The Inuit* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage.

Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 130 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

Who are the Inuit? (Native Americans)

Where do the Inuit live? (in the Arctic)

What are igloos made of? (blocks of ice and snow)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *The Inuit*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Spread out the game cards face down on the table, keeping set 1 on one side and set 2 on the other. Have the child turn over one card from each set. If the child can form a word from the prefix (set 1) and the base word (set 2), then he/she can keep the cards. If no word can be formed, or if the child forms an incorrect word, he/she turns over the cards and it is your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

People have lived in the Arctic for thousands of years. Before there were 13
 stores, fancy jackets, or electricity, these people survived in the frozen 24
 north. These hearty people used to be known as the Eskimo, but we 37
 now know them by their preferred name, the Inuit (IN-yoo-it). 46

The Inuit are Native Americans. They knew how to stay warm in 58
 freezing conditions. For clothing, they wore the skins of Arctic animals. 69
 The most important article of clothing was the parka, which was a thick, 82
 hooded jacket. 84

Some Inuit were lucky enough to have driftwood, rocks, and sod to build 97
 houses with. Caribou skins helped to insulate the walls. When the Inuit could 110
 not find wood, rocks, or sod during the long winter, they used snow and ice 125
 to build igloos. Igloos could be quite warm. Long entrance tunnels kept out 138
 the wind and the cold. Oil lamps, cooking fires, and body heat warmed up 152
 the main room. 155



The Inuit cut blocks of snow with a long knife, then stacked the blocks in a spiral that closed at the top.

Part 2

The frozen Arctic ground was not good for growing crops. There were no 13
 stores to buy goods. Therefore, the Inuit had to travel by foot, sled, and boat 28
 to hunt and fish for food. 34

Sometimes the Inuit hunted on land, and other times they hunted on the sea. 48
 Seals and caribou were their primary targets. Hunters used harpoons, darts 59
 tipped with poison, and bows and arrows. They speared whales and fished 71
 through holes in the ice. 76

But the Inuit didn't kill animals just for food. They used all parts of the 91
 animals to make tools, weapons, clothing, and shelter. 99

For example, when the Inuit killed a whale, they first ate its meat. Then they 114
 melted the fat into oil to heat and light their homes. Finally, the Inuit carved 129
 knives and tools out of whalebone. 135

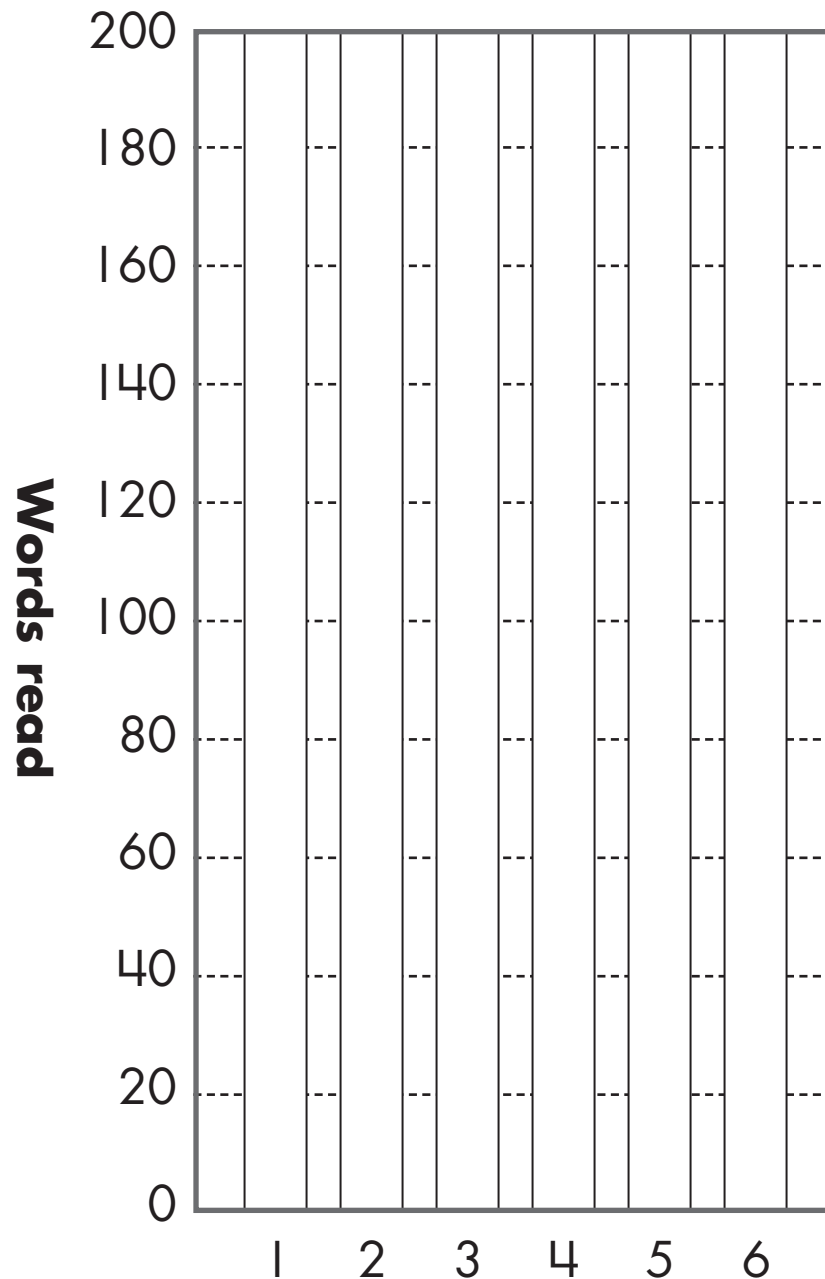


Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson U-2

Name _____ Date _____



Number of errors: _____
 1 2 3 4 5 6



Game Cards 1

Lesson U-2

un

pre

im

in

over

out

un

im

un



believable

possible

done

numbered

hospitable

proper

school

load

clear